thaqaid sales armin and

DAILT-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

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By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manches-

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cause they had a profound respect for Christianity and equal rights of all men. Moreover, they recognized

for Christian Moreover, they recognized all men. Moreover, they recognize the fact that government as such had nothing to do with religion. Said Madison: "There is not a shadow of Madison." There is not a shadow of the more all government to

had nothing to do with rengion and Madison. "There is not a shadow of right in the general government to intermeddle with religion. Its least interference with it would be a most flagrant usurpation." And why? Because "religion is not in the purview of human government." (Id., page 44.) least Christ announced these principles.

fore unto Caesar the things which ar

Caesar's, and unto God the things tha are God's." (Matt. xxii, 21.) The rea-

reason and conviction, not by force of

violence; and therefore all men ar

equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the nutual duty of all to practice Christian forboarance, love and charity to

ciples have proven of such value to the people of this State, and others as

well, that the first suggestion on the part of any one to ask for religious legislation concerning Sunday should

We know nothing of the "growing

sentiment" to which our correspondent

day observence law is not a religious

law, as many persons seem to think

fect of disturbing the general rest

Sunday observance is no infringe-

religious bodies observe, and so our

day to be our legalized day of rest.

It is hard to differentiate between the

religious Sunday and the legal Sun-

day; but there is a radical difference

in principle between the two. The

State enforces the Sunday law as it en-

forces any other law, but never as a

religious observance. In law Sunday

Two Kinds of Universities.

Richmond is established it will -c a

competitor of the University of Vir-

ginia. Not at all. The University of

Virginia is unique. It has a place and

prestige peculiar to itself. It could

have no competitor in Virginia, no

matter what sort of an institution

might be established. But the Uni-

versity of Richmond is planned on an

entirely different basis. The University

of Virginia is one compact, concrete

"schools." so-called, but they are mere

ly different classes in the same institu-

tion; they are all members of one

But the University of Richmond will

ne composed of several different col-

leges, each of which is already in ex-

istence and each of which would con-

tinue to be a separate and distinct

institution. Each would preserve its

own identity and its own autonomy.

but all would be grouped and co-or-

dinated in such a way as to give certain

benefits which all might enjoy in common. If the plan should be carried

out, it would be somewhat as follows

A convenient and commodious site

would be purchased and laid out. In

torium, a Y. M. C. A. hall, probably a

institution. True, it has its various

is a holiday, but not a holy day.

be sternly refused.
H. J. FARMAN.

thuman government. Jesus Christ announced these than He said: "Render

son for this is plain, because which is Caesar's belongs to

Entered, January ..., 1908, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH. Persons wishing to communicate with The imes-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the depart-ment or person with whom they wish to

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041, com-

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1907.

There are three reverences, according to Goethe. The first and simplest is that of reverence for what is above us. It is the soul of all the pagan religions; there is nothing better in man than that. Then there is reverence for what is around us or about usereverence for our equals, and to which he attributes an immense power in the he attributes an immense power in the culture of man. The third is rever ence for what is beneath us—to lear to recognize in pain, sorrow and con-tradiction, even in those things, odiounighest of all religions; a height, as Goethe says, to which the human spe-cles was fated and enabled to attain, and from which, having the can never retrograde.-Thomas

Cut "The Clansman" Out,

This confusion is natural, because in There is no occasion for another the view of the church Sunday is a performance of Dixon's "Clansman" in holy day. In the eyes of the law Richmond. It has been presented here it is not so. Our Sunday observance once and everybody had an opportunlaw does not require that any man Once is enough. Mr. shall "remember the Sabbath day to Dixon says that he is presenting this play for a great moral purpose, We that any man shall go to church or have our doubts about that, but, whether so or not, Richmona does not ligious service whatsoever. Nor does it require that he shall refrain from need the lesson which his show is supsecular amusements, within limitaposed to teach. Therefore, there can be no doubt that Mr. Dixon will give tions. He is at perfect liberty to walk, or drive, or play games, or his show in Richmond merely for the travel on the cars, or engage in any price of admission. He is after our sort of innocent recreation. The law money, and The Times-Dispatch cannot does require, however, that Sunday but feel that every dollar of it which shall be observed as a day of rest, goes into "The Clansman's" pocket will and that no man shall perform any be a dollar wasted-worse than wasted. work save a work of charity or of We can and should use our money to not engage in any sort of amusement

Reconstruction was quite as bad as Dixon has pictured it in his play, but what's the use of resurrecting it in Richmond and reviving bitter memothe use, we say, except to put money into Dixon's pocket? We may be help ing the cash box by denouncing the play, but The Times-Dispatch is going on record, whether or not.

Dixon's "Clansman" should not b allowed in Richmond. Several of the Southern cities have debarred it, and the Council of the town of Suffolk has ordained that it shall not be presented there. Richmond should take the same firm stand. The play is offensive to folks. We have no race problem in Richmond. There are bad negroes here, as there are bad, white folks. But, as a body, our negroes are genteel and law-abiding, self-respecting and respectable, and they are entitled to every consideration. The Times-Dispatch, for one, has far more consideration for their feelings than it has for Dixon's pocketbook, and is unwilling that they should be wounded that Dixon and the Academy of Music may

Why should they be made to suffer for the misdoings of silly negroes in Reconstruction days?

Cut "The Clansman" out. The managers of the Academy owe it to the community to do so. If they will not, hope the Mayor will use his big Btick.

But if the play is presented whether or not, our advice to all, and especially to the colored people, is to refus to patronize it. Let it alone, and here after Dixon will let us alone with his majodorous and mischief-making plays

Sunday-Observance Laws.

We have received the following communication, which deserves special attention, for, unanswered, it is apt to mislead: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your issue of February 7t occurs a definition of "the true Demo crat," the principles of which ar worthy of more than a passin thought. "He believes in personal lit qualification, that no man must pass upon the rights of another believes in the greatest possible

torium, a Y. M. C. A. hall, probably a government and law, but he insists that the government shall perform only the growth of government shall perform only the growth of the growth of the government and that the government shall perform only the growth of t

does not interfere with any other person doing the same. He may or he may not be religious, as he chooses the government has nething to do with his religion; it is a matter solely between himself and his God. In the struggie for religious liberty in Virginia, the Presbytery of Hanover said; "The duty that we owe our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can trib man the best of the labove real discovered too, and is newlere cognisable but at the tribunal of the universal Judge." (American State Papers, by William Adderson Blakely, page 21). Of the Correctness of the above named principle, James Madison said: "The following the filling of the dictates of conscience, is something which every man may demand as a right, not something of which he must ask a privilege." All men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religious liberty was because they had a profound respect for Christianity and equal rights of derstands the situation theroughly and full; it is unconditional and universal. The boot-licks rock our stout-built

ments. Our correspondent says that the jury were in session nine days, most of the time being occupied in examining the commissioner's books of assessment for 1906, as provided for by section 578 of the Code. They summoned and examined 200 or 250 people, and reported as the result of their investigation a gain of unwards of \$50,000, most of which addition was in income. The jury in their report to the court say: "The failure or neglect to make a proper return we believe to be due principally to ignorance or misconception of the law in regard to the income tax, and not from any fraudulent intent."

which is Caesar's belongs to civil government—to this world; but that which is God's is spiritual, and belongs to the world above, of which caesar has no jurisdiction. Because of these principles the sixteenth section of the Bill of Rights of Virginia, adopted June 12, 1776, says: "That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or "The action of the grand jury," adds our correspondent, "has done good, not only in the immediate benefit to the Commonwealth in adding \$50,000 to its taxable values, but in awckening both taxpayers and commissioners of the revenue to the duty of rendering fair and true returns of property for taxation."

The problem of equalizing taxation in Virginia has for years perplexed members of the Legislature, but the courts have at last found the true solution. The Con. stitution gives the rule. It says that all property, real and personal, shall be assessed at a fair market value of the same. It is now for the courts to see that this rule is observed in every county and city of the State. If so, we shall have a uniform assessment and, therefore, uniform taxation.

Richmond's Invitation.

It is natural that the esteemed Farmville Herald should fight for the interests of Prince Edward and protest against the removal of Hampden-Sidney College. But it should not be unfair to Richmond, nor to the college. In its last issue it says:

"We have no objection to the University of Richmond any more than we have to an enlarged Richmond Y. M. C. Al building, but the latter is to be built by Richmond, with no appeal to Prince Edward or Hanover or any other portion of the State to make sacrifices to insure Richmond's success. sacrifices to insure Richmond's success. Not so with the university, but to secure it tribute must be laid on communities that are already not rich in this world's goods and have nothing to this world's goods and have softing to spare. Richmond is not an object of charity and should scorn to grow as the Standard Oil has done—on the dis-tress of others. Build your university, but hands off of Hampden-Sidney."

Richmond is not passing around the necessity; and further, that he shall hat, nor "levying tribute" on any other community. She has no possible conor do anything that will have the eftrol over Hampden-Sidney College or Randolph-Macon College. She proposes simply to choose a site and make a favorable location for colleges; then ment of religious liberty, nor of personal liberty, within the meaning of invite colleges in and out of Richmond to come in and occupy. Is it wrong or the law; nor is any principle of democracy violated by that Sunday law. It grasping that she should offer such was enacted for the welfare of man inducements? Is it wrong or grasping and beast, and, from a legal point of to invite Hampden-Sidney and Ranview, any other day would have done dolph-Macon to come and make their as well as Sunday for a rest day. a gracious invitation; it is for the But Sunday is the day which most colleges themselves to say whether or awmakers chose and designated Sunnot they will accent it.

We are very much in the attitude of a man who pays his addresses to a lady, with honorable intentions. The homefolks may be distressed to give her up, but they cannot fairly condemn him for loving and courting the girl; and if he be a good catch and they have the girl's welfare at heart, they will not try to prevent the match. all such cases, the girl's best interest is the matter of prime consideration, Many persons seem to have the and unselfish and considerate parents be, if her condition in life will be improved by marrying the man of her choice.

The true friends of Hampton-Sidney College and of Randolph-Macon College will consider Richmond's invitation in the same spirit. They will consider the advantage of this or that location to the college-not the advantage of the college to the location.

If it is better for these institutions to stay where they are, let them stay, by all means. If it is better for them to remove to Richmond, let them move.

The Rest-Giver.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and

The speaker here is the Son of God. He sees our case. He knows exactly what we need and is able to supply us to the full.

After the great work of creation, God "rested"; and now He invites His weary creatures to share this rest with Him Rest in Me, and rest with Me, is His herself. gracious offer. It takes Omnipotence to the centre there would be a group of give rest to the weary and heavy-laden buildings, with a library, an audi- sinner,

The persons here addressed are the in

and is only obtained by going to Christ Here is rest. It is what God calls "rest," and, therefore, must be truly such. It is what man needs and without which he must drag out a weary, sorrowful life. You need rest, O man do you not? Here it is for you. Never did you need it more than in this rest less, noisy, bustling, pleasure-loving age. Rest for the weary! This is the promise. I pray you, do not reject it!

It is a free gift. It cannot be bought with money, nor found by search, nor obtained by travel. Rest to all who need it, all who want it, to any one who will take it-free and abundant rest. Ohl free gift of rest, how art thou do spised by the sons of men! They are weary and would buy it at any price, but they will not take it free!

The hand of Christ alone can give it. He brought it with Him from heaven, and He gives it to us. It is bloodbought rest; it is love-given rest. He offers again and again to every weary child of Adam this true and comforting

rest-and they will not! This rest is for the weary; simply for those who need it. He is the restingplace, and He says, "Weary sinner come unto Me, because you are weary." As the thirsty man drinks because he is thirsty, and the hungry cats because he is hungry, so the weary rest because they are weary.

We try other resting-places; why not try this? We go to others; let us go to Him. It is the weary and heavy laden that He welcomes! the weary that He delights to share His blessed rest, Go to Him for rest, O weary one! He will not deny you the offered blessing.

He invites: "Come unto Me." He beckons, reaching out His hands in loving entreaty.

He beseeches you to take His rest. He cannot enjoy His own rest unless shared with and by you. The words before us are imperative.

He commands you to come. You can only lose this rest by deliberately disobeying His express command. The world offers pleasure, fame, wealth.

Which of these would satisfy, even if received in fullest measure?

Christ offers rest. Oh! come to-day Do not delay. Claim the promise-find

Mortify the body and keep in it subjection was St. Paul's rule of conduct. He did this not as one who did penance but as a means of cultivating selfcontrol and exalting the spiritual nature. That which is of the flesh is flesh, and that which is of the spirit is spirit. There is constant warfare between these two. and one or the other nature will domi-

nate. The season of Lent is especially design home here? We are simply extending ed to mortify the fiesh and exalt the spirit. It is the season especially set apart to practice self-control,

To a Norfolk Schoolmaster, greeting: A Richmond housewife went into a fruit store yesterday, and after looking at a certain article of yellow-back fruit, or dered three of the nameless things, and as she departed admonished him to be sure that he sent her "three good ones," Guess what? Nope-not three baskets o sump'n nother; it was-But you guess.

The people of Halifax are called upon to mourn the death of one of their most distinguished fellow-citizens. For forty pression that if the University of the light and unserned and considerate parents of the University of the University of the pression that if the University of the University in good citizenship. He was a gallant Confederate soldier and an accomplished conscientious lawyer. That combination makes the highest type of Virginia citizenship.

the famous authors wino are reporting the Thaws' trials, but we search the scroll in vain for the magic name of Hall Caine, of Manxman's Land. Laura Jean Libbey is, indeed, among

knock the Congressional Record as you will, the simple fact remains that it is the one paper of note in America which has never printed any "latest" pictures o. E. Neshit Thaw.

It is alleged in a divorce petition that Mrs. Hetty Green's niece is a spendthrift. Well, so large a fortune as that was simply compelled to have some kind of exit.

Looking at it from the converse, the average lady, perhaps, would not care greatly to be the helpmeet of a bacheler who marries to escaps a tax of \$7.48 a year.

Observing that the President had no idea of writing any little message about the tariff, Miss Ida Tarbell has kindly come forward and done the job If this country succeeds in benevo

lently assimilating the Pulajanes, we need not despair of finally doing some thing with Chancellor Day. The great difficulty with reformers

Rhymes for To-Day. VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

ing 15c per pound 1 36

(100 pounds) \$5 04

We bought a small lot of this grade,

Now as to the better grades. Their

ing at 1-50 1 45

Now, while we did not buy of these two

delivered to the prizeries. We handlers of tobacco, as dealers, would be "tickled to death" if they could do this, as we could come right in and get a good profit on our stocks by selling a little below their "made" values.

The Army Canteen.

These men and women who favor

the Canteen have put out the report that the Town of Phoebus in our own

that the Town of Phoebus in our own State is ruined and the conditions are torrible; if we are to believe the Phoebus Sentinel of recent date the conditions are far better than ever before. "The statement that when there was a Canteen at Fort Monroe and at the Soldiers' Home (and the one at the Home is still doing business) there were less than a dozen saloons, is an error, for prior to the closing of the Canteen at Fort Monroe there were litty-five licensed places, and now the number has been reduced to twenty-eight retail saloons. The horrible conditions of drunken soldiers referred to is news to the police department of the

not see any valid reason why the United States should be engaged in the

Army Canteen?

100 pounds short leaf, redried, yield-

Farmer would get for 100 pounds delivered

100 pounds good leaf, redried, yield-

Farmer would get for 100 pounds

When Katie Two-Steps.

WHEN Katie two-steps 'round with me, with me, I'm far from gay as I can be: I've only asked her for the dance

Because she's staving with my aunts They make the thing a special plea.

Kate dances III and hops too free, And since she weighs one-eighty-three manso

When Katle two-steps.

She steers me with a grampus glee Bang into couples I can't soe, Who seek my feet as we advance, And, stepping on them, make me

With grief-and, oh, it's agonee When Katle, too, steps!

н. в. н.

MERELY JOKING.

prance

The Effects. ville affair will be far-reaching?" asked the man who interviews everybody.
"Ynss, indeed," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I knows a dezen children dat's done had deir names changed from "T. Roosevelt' back to "George Washington." "Washington Star.

Just a Soupcon. Missionary—"And do you know nothing whatever of religion?"
Caunibal—"Well, we got a taste of it when the last missionary was here."—Cleveland Leader,

Too Forgetful.

Ha-"I forgot everything but that I love you."

She-"That's the trouble-you forget to buy opera tickets, bonbons and bouquets!"—
Brooklyn Eagle.

Brander Matthews's Style.

Patience—That painting doesn't look like one of the old masters.
Patrice—No; it is not. The artist belongs to the new school of simplified painters.—Youkers Statesman. Unanswerable.

The Sphinx had propounded her riddle. "What would you do if I got on a crowded car and you had a seat?" she asked.
Once again mere man was compelled to give it up.—Harper's Bazar. and for such as we bought we paid farmers in winter order \$6.50 per 100 pounds, and would have been glad to get, at that price, 1,000 hogsheads or 1,000,000 pounds It Draws. "I see they are using alcohol as a mo-tive power new."
"Buh, that's nothing new. I've known the mere prospect of a drink to draw a man ten blocks."—Philadelphia Ledger. short leaf tobacco was offered us at 3%c and best leaf at 12%c per pound. What would this not the farmer?

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

T HE fifty-old condemned murderers in Kansas jails are said to "look with indifference" upon the abolition of capital punishment. Life in Kansas has its terrors.

—Washington Herald. How to promote foreign trade and yet

continue the hogging policy is now the problem before our diminutive statesmen who are afraid to reduce even the more ridiculous tariff duties.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The jingo press in London complains that

Mr. Bryco is too friendly to the United States. What would it think of substituting Swettenham?—New York World.

At first there was objection that the discharged colored soldiers would not talk and now the objection is that they won't stop talking.—Philadelphia Ledger. The news is that they are forming a new soft-coal combine. What's the matter Wasn't the old one tight enough?—Phila delphia Press.

And now it is the Shah who has Con gress on his hands.—New York Evening Sun

FOSTER AND KENNEDY.

Badly Treated.

Badly freated.

There seems to be general rejoicing over the State that the Court of Appeals has at last settled the tangle in the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg. It was hard for the reading public to get at the merits of the controversy. Apparently nothing very censurable was brought out against Dr. Foster, yet the board seemed determined to turn him out of office.—Amherst Progress.

Another View.

Dr. Foster may have been done an injustice, but did he not invite it upon himself by interfering with the confirmation of a member of the board by the State Senate at its least season? It seemed to us as simply a case of "those who dance must pay the fiddler" it seems Dr. Foster started the fight which has brought about his but to take his medicine like a man, even if it includes a cold bath.—Blackstone Courler.

Not Justifiable. Not Justifiable.

The dismissal of Dr. Foster by the General Hospital Board, we believe, was inadvisable, if not unjustifiable. Had he remained about two months longer his term would have expired any way, and his administration of the affairs of the hospital could not have resulted in any material injury in that length of time, while a summary dismissal, after an acquittal by the committee, worked a hardship on him from which he will never fully escape.—Emporia Messenger.

Kennedy Must Go.

The Times-Dispatch says State Librarian Kennedy must resign. Of course he must. What else is there for him to do? We agroe with our contemporary in all it says about the work he has done for the State in bringing order- out of chaes, and placing the State's library in the forefront of other similar institutions. But he cannot conduct some of the sees. State's library in the forefront of other similar institutions. But he cannot condisione of the acts brought out by the recent investigation and fail that such a reflection upon a servant of the State is too great a price to pay for any benefits which might accrue. We can never give our consent to purchase success at the price of good morals.—Blackstone Courier.

And Go Quickly.

And Go Quickly.

It is now said that since the recent inquiry by the legislative investigating committee as to book matter. State Lorarian Kennedy is ready to resign. Well, his resignation should be speedly accepted, and the Library Board should see to it that nothing stands in the way of his hunting another job without unnecessary delay. Any spare time he has on his hands might be utilized by him in writing that history of Virginia that his wife (1) wanted to engage his services and his latents for. Kennedy has outlived his usefulness as librarian, and has, by an evident yielding to bright career. He's a grafter, that seems certain.—Balem Times-Register.

Disappointed.

Disappointed.

We confess to great disappointment in State Librarian Kennedy. We had been led to me a very high opinion of his ability as a librarian, of which there is still no question, and of his character, about which there is now much question, owing to the very unsatisfactory showing made before the legislative investigating committee. It forecast his early retirement as State Librarian. He will have to go without a doubt.—

Staunton Dispatch.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Prederick J. Velka, a Baltimore man, has been street car driver, gripman and motorman for thirty-seven years, and in all that times has mover reported late nor had an accident.

times has nover reported late nor had an accident.

Francis Charmes, who left the staff of the Paris Debats some years ago for a place in the French Department of Foreign Affairs, and became important there, has become editor-in-chief of the Revue des Deux Mondes. His present position is the most influential of the sort in France, and carries with it an election to the Academy in due season.

The doath of E. McQueen, the engineer in the wreck on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific at Waldren, Mo., the other night, makes the twelfth man in the McQueen family to be killed on duty, all on locomotives, since 1883.

Wilbur Nesbit, the author, received recently a list of questions from a woman who was arranging a symposium for publication. Among the questions was, "Who, in your estimation, was or is the greatest

that the present law produces say the suits.

A few days ago the last annual report of Gen. Geo, B. Dayis, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, was issued. It states that the trials by court martial for drunkenness and other offenses were 201 less than the previous year.

Wa do not think it likely that the United States Congress will repeal the anti-canteen law. It certainly did not

The Farmer and His Tobacco.

make this law with out due consideration and thought. The public sontiment in this country in favor of temperance has increased wonderfully since this law was passed, we do not think that Congress will want to put itself on record as taking a backward step.

The Farmer and His Tobacco.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I write this simply because I have seen many items in your columns, as well as others, as to sales of tobacco inade by Dark Tobacco Association of Virginia of such a nature as to mislead the farmers and cause them loss, instead of benefiting them as the association wishes, no doubt, to do. The farmer ought to be candidly given to understand what will be the net outcome of these sales, and not led into this business of putting his tobacco in the hands of others to handle and soll by extravagant and exciting statements which he, when too late, may find out were entirely misleading and caused him loss. The statements we make below are vouched for by statements of accounts given by association to some of their customers and shown us, and can be produced as vouchers for our basis of calculation of net outcome on customers' tobacco.

In your issue of recent date the writer in your issue of recent date the writer.

and can be produced as vouchors for our basis of calculation of net outcome on customers' tobacco.

In your issue of recent date the writer for the association says: "The crop is fully 50 per cent. short in pounds, and poor in quality, and this fully justifies the association in holding for fair prices."

Now, Mr. Editor, we have been, in a small way, a dealer in dark Virginia to-bacco for ever twenty years, and this is the first time I have ever heard it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would pay to hold ever a bad crop till it would be benefited? Every person in the sales of tobacco by the association ever since their tobacco was ready (August, 1906,) to be on the market, and here say that if the money from these fine sales went into the farmers' pockets, the sales would be really good. But are the farmers profited by these sales, or are they losing money by putting their tobacco in the hands of the association, when we discount the expenses attending the hand. seeing statements of extravagantly fine sales of tobacco by the association ever since their tobacco was ready (August, 1906.) to be on the market, and here say that if the money from these fine sales went into the farmers' peckets, the sales would be really good. But are the farmers profited by these sales, or are they losing money by putting their tobacco in the hands of the association, when we discount the expense attending the handling and selling this tobacco? Let us see. This class spends hundreds of thou-sands of dollars every winter, of which Virginia ought to have her share, and would if she were properly represent-

Who could pay the men to repre-sent the State and induce the capi-talists to your S.ate?

First, The State, and she would re-ceive one hundred for every one dollar

Second, The railroads, and they would receive in carnings an enor-

mous increase.

Third, The real estate men of the Third, The real estate men of the State could many more times than double their present business. Land is listed too low to attract attention. There are many farmers going from here and further North to Colorado, California and other States, and they pay from \$75 to \$225 per acre.

You will also find many States will have representatives at Jamestown to

have representatives at Jamestown to draw from the State every man and every dollar possible. I enclose two newspaper clippings—one from Belle Fourche Bee, one from Argus Leader. Sioux Falls, S. D.—that speak for themselves. Let Virginia awake from her slumber and place her name at the head of the column of wealth and wealth-producing States. Her natural resources cannot be surpassed.

If the State could secure William Cornett, of Belle Fourche, S. D., to represent them, they would make no mistage, as he is better acquainted with the wealthy class in Iowa, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyohave representatives at Jamestown to

Now, while we did not buy of these two grades of association, we did buy of farmers direct about 1,000,000 pounds of similar tobacco at net average to them of at least one dollar per 100 pounds above results as above shown.

We admit there were some wrapper tobaccos in the association lots which sold at more than the above figures, and on which we have no data; but the amount of wrappers is never large enough to increase average net results very materially—just about enough to give one something to talk about.

For several years dark Virginia tobacco has sold so well, it will not profit the farmer to pay all the expense of handling and selling, which is necessary to get the work properly done, unless instead of selling at market value the association could make a price of their own to cover these extra charges ag well as the market value of the original weights delivered to the prizeries. We handlers of tobacco as deviars would be "tickled with the wealthy class in lowa, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. In fact, all the Western States could do a work no one else less acquainted could do. Hoping to see Virginia forging to the front, I am, respectfully yours, WESTERNER AND VIRGINIAN. Deadwood S. D.

Deadwood, S. D.

The Danger of Travel.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In these days of railroad
wrecks, many of them the results of criminal carelessness, we surely should take
every possible precaution to prevent
the loss of preclous human life. I
should like to call attention in your paper to what appears to me a danger-ous point on the Lakeside line shortly after entering Barton Keights from after entering Barton Rielghis from Richmond. The car makes the first turn after crossing the bridge, I think, at Monteiro Avenue. This is the point in question. I am a daily passenger on the Lakeside line and rarely pass here without a shudder as to what would be the result if the car should leave the track and go crashing down the hill. I hardly see how the plungo down this hill could be avoided in such a mishap. I fear some times the motormen are not quite so cautions on our stocks by selling a little below their "made" values.

Why cannot the association sell for enough to cover these charges?

Because they must pay those who do the work a living price, or they would not be able to work for them, and these several profits count in the end.

In the above estimates we took no account at all of any pay for the managers of the association, such as secretary, treasurer, ctc.; but surely these good servants should not be required to, and doubtless would not, work for nothing, and their pay, whatever it may be, will only take that much more from the net outcome to the farmer.

JOHN J. ALLEN, Amelia C. H., Va. motormen are not quite so cautions as they might be, though most of them as they might be, though most of them are, I believe. Last year a car ran off here and only Providence, it seems to me, provented a serious disaster. Some steps should certainly be taken immediately to remedy this, for, should a serious accident occur, the neglect would, in my estimation, be unpardonable.

HUGH W. SUBLETT.

HUGH W. SUBLETT. Richmond, Va.

We Eat Too Much.

Medical science declares that practi-cally seven-eights of our ills are due to overfeeding. Colds in the head are often due to eating top much.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your issue of the 3d you lave a clipping from the New York
Press, commending the women of Washington who will organize the Army Canteen Club: will you give space to a few facts in regard to the our ancestors were hardy and abide throw off the effects of a hearty meal. We do not take into consideration the great difference between their life and ours. As it is, we can altogother too much food for our health and comfort, and the fashlonable remedy for most allments is semi-starvation for a period of verying length.

aliments is semi-starvation for a period of varying longth.

The great Edison says that he has not only become convir it that mortals sleep too much, but that they eat many times more than they should. He is proving his beliefs by personal experiments, and says that his power towork and endure fatigue has increased to an amazing degree.—Philadelphia Inguifer. Inquirer.

The Best Selling Book.

ditions of drunken soldiers referred to is news to the police department of the town, which at all times is quick to run up a drunken man on the street. The fact is that the twenty-eight saloons there at the present time have attracted the attention of the Canteen advocate when he did not notice the fifty-five saloons before the Canteen was abolished.

Surely the readers of your paper can not see any valid reason why the "Our best-selling book?" said the dealer. "This is it, this fine-print volume in the fiexble black blnding—this Bible. Every year there are over 8,-

000,000 Bibles sold.
"The Bible is the only book with "The Bible is the only book with which one can never get overstocked. We keep a certain number of presses going steadily year in and year out on Bibles, and if we find we have 100,000 or so copies on hand it causes us no uneasiness. We keep the presses going just the same—we know all will be sold. It seems almost providential, doesn't it?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Speed Necessary.

not see any value reason why the United States should be engaged in the retail liquor business: and why the United States Army should encourage drinking any more than the railroads. The often-repeated statement that low dives and drinking places develop in the vicinity of military posts because of the abolishment of liquor selling in the canteen is disproved on authority of such men as Col. Ray of Kentucky, Major Nare of California, and Gen. Daggett of Pennsylvania. The reports of those who stand at the head of the several bureaus connected with the War Department do not contain any evidence to indicate that the present law produces had results. "My! how fast, you're running!" claimed the dressmaker's lap-board the sewing machine.

"Of course," replied the sewing machine, without a moment's pause; "I've got to make a train."—Catholic Standard and Times.

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